Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

mot burn. Bury cans, bottles, and other things which will The campers you like to follow—

Burn all papers and other combustible refuse

Pull tent stakes.

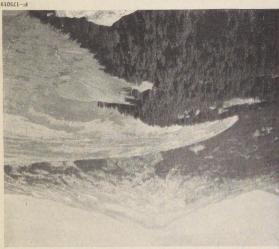
ABOUT CAMPS

EIBE

LEAVE A CLEAN CAMP AND A DEAD

minor craters. It is a little-known country. The lava is sharp, and an ordinary pair of shoes will last but a few days at the most. The trail detours around most of this lava, but does pass through several miles of it where trail and McKenzie Highway coincide. of some of the most recent volcanic action in Oregon. An immense lava blanket, spreading out over a township of land, has been laid down by comparatively recent geological outpourings from a score or more of the comparative of the contract of the contrac In the neighborhood of McKenzie Pass are evidences

Where the lava once poured over the country, South Sister in the background



trail passes through the Mount Jefferson Primitive sharp that they hold no glaciers, and one, Three Fingered Jack, has been climbed but once, so far as records show. In the vicinity of Jefferson Park the or Mount Hood, there are six major snow peaks along the route. Most of these are not difficult to scale if plenty of time is available. There are some peaks so Vot counting the Crater Lake National Park peaks tairly good mountain roads.

trail; several of them may be reached by auto over and the most numerous, are along the south half of the to the main trail, varying in size from the area of a city block to several square miles. The largest lakes, and the mast mast manageness are slower the south half of the There are about 250 lakes scattered along or close

TYKES VND WOUNTAINS

pack outfits if the matter is taken up with them in ests through which the Oregon Skyline Trail passes will give travelers information regarding packers and Forest supervisors in charge of the six national for-

little thing forgotten. Don't forget matches, candles,

Much of the pleasure of any trip depends upon the planning. Annoyances and disappointments sometimes planning.

tirely dependent upon their own resources for supplies

to furnish any subsistence accommodations to travelers except in cases of extreme emergency. Therefore, Oregon Skyline Trail travelers are warned to be en-

The Government and its officers should not be expected

pense. There is no provision for sale or gift of Government supplies such as those used in road camps,

of foresters are usually purchased at their own ex-

Into the land o'lakes

There is an occasional forest guard station or Government camp along the trail. Supplies in the hands

Medford, Oreg. · · · supdui Eugene, Oreg. Cascade . Albany, Oreg. Deschutes . . Bend, Oreg. Mount Hood . Post Office Bldg., Portland, Oreg.

Headquarter8 18910H follows, starting on the north at Mount Hood: ests in Oregon and Washington. The national forests through which the Oregon Skyline Trail passes are as

rangers on these forests, or from the forest supervisors

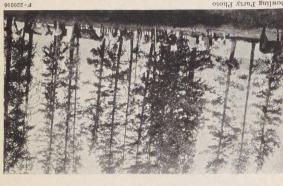
dividual forests may be secured from the forest

Camp-fire permits and detailed maps of the in-

at the addresses given above.

Camp-fire permits are required for all national for-CAMP-FIRE PERMITS

A camp by the side of a lake



much drier regions, and for camps with running water from. East of the main divide the trail passes through Range, running streams are generally plentiful and for drinking, are satisfactory for an emergency camp. Where the trail traverses the west side of the Cascade With an organized pack train, a party could plan to camp always near running water. As a rule, the lakes are all pure and wholesome, and though a little warm will have to be eaten from the lap, a rock, or a log modation except wood and water and perhaps a few rough throplaces and woodsman's tables. Most mean will have to be seen from the large to a second to be seen from the large to be seen the large may, of course, have to camp at other places than those marked, but he should remember that they are in wild country and he will probably find no accoming will country and he will probably find no accoming will be should remember that they are The map shows by legend or symbol various improvements or features that the Forest Service believes to be useful for the frail traveler. There are a few improved camps along the route. The traveler may of course, bayes the standard of the course of the standard of the course of the

CAMPS AND ACCOMMODATIONS

by lightning. Travelers should be wary in trying out ing grazing and suppressing an occasional fire caused ousiness, except during the summer months in regulat tain country where the Forest Service has almost no Trails branching from the Skyline Trail can not be warranted in any way. Some are very good and some are almost impassable. They traverse a high moun-

north end and a few miles at the south end. replace the original trail for more than 30 miles at the able features, avoiding roads where possible, and shortening the total distance. Mountain roads now built many sections of the trail, opening up some des

easy to keep guide signs in place. The traveler must be on the alert where these conditions prevail. The Forest Service has improved, relocated, and regoes over a snow field and rock barren where it is not kept for stone monuments or signposts along the route. At one point, just north of Jefferson Park, the route blazing of trees is possible, a sharp lookout must be avoiding dangerous, miry places, and difficult rock country. In open meadow or flat country where no blaving of trock is preselved. The Skyline Trail has been located with the idea of

CONDITION OF TRAILS

should be made well in advance. Packers equipped to handle parties of three to ten persons, or more, may be obtained, but arrangements does not care to make the full trip.

days walking time at either end of the trip, or it may be used to meet the traveler at a given point when he The use of an automobile will cut off two or three



convenient intervals along the route. ing places where there is good grass or horse feed at most satisfaction. The Forest Service reserves camp

deal of experience in mountain hiking.

Horses, mules, or burros with packs will give the s recommended only for those who have had a great the country properly, a month and a half or two months are better. Food supplies and a very light bed may constitute the most of one's pack. This method Walking with a back pack is perhaps the simplest, though slowest and most tiring way. To complete the entire trip requires not less than one month. To see

METHODS OF TRAVEL

supervisor or regional office. Before taking a trip over the Skyline route, a study of the Forest Service Road Map of Oregon will be of great assistance; copies are available from any forest

from practically any of the smaller towns to the east or west of the Oregon Cascades. These trails generally become rougher and harder to travel as the summit is

and by these routes a party may start for the summit Trails cross the Cascade Range at various points, out endangering car or occupants.

ful driving 10 to 25 miles per hour can be made with-It means mountain roads so improved that with carethis folder, means neither paved nor macadam roads The term "fair mountain auto roads," as used in

fact, it is almost impassable eastbound. Washington, is not recommended for auto travel; in The old Santiam Road, connecting Bend and Albany, which crosses the Cascade Range just north of Mount

so that it is a fairly good automobile road. It opens a new trans-Cascade route through a very fine lake region, including Odell, Crescent, Summit, and many of the trail in the lake country.

The Willamette Road from Eugene, via Oakridge and Middle Fork Willamette River, has been improved

the Skyline Trail or give convenient access to portions veniently cut off either half of the trip if they wish to auto from Eugene, on the Pacific Highway, or from Bend, on The Dalles-California Highway. The Mc-Kenzie Highway, between Bend and Eugene, almost bisects the Skyline Trail, so that travelers may conjusted the skyline Trail, so that travelers may conjusted the skyline from the first of the first off the first o Intermediate points on the trail may be reached by salls to the south end.

Park on the south and the Mount Hood Loop Highway on the north. A few hours' trip by auto will take a party from Portland, Hood River, or The Dalles to the morth end of the trail, or from Medford or Klamath Falls to the graph or the party from Portland, when the first south the first south the first south from Medford or Klamath Falls for the south party from Medford or Klamath Falls for the south for the first south first south for the first south for the first south for the first south first south for the first south for the first south first south first south for the first south first The ends of the route are Crater Lake National

TERMINALS AND ROAD CONNECTIONS



physical hardship should undertake this trip, or any part of it, unless a capable guide is engaged in No one unfamiliar with rough mountain travel and unable to take care of himself under conditions of

CAUTION

country close to the route, but brushy areas should be avoided, for they may lead one into trouble. especially difficult. Dense brush as a rule occurs only on old burns, in swamps, and on some creek bottoms. A saddle animal may be used almost anywhere in the and brush of such character that traveling is not The country is of such conformation and the timber

clothing will be found essential, for nights are cold. The trail is fairly good and easy to follow. The trail is kept well marked by metal signs, nearer open from about July 15 to September 30. Warm October until the following June, and snow banks may be encountered during July. Ordinarily the route is reach above 8,000 feet. There is snow from about tion is about 5,400 feet, but many peaks along the way

in long stretches of good, plain road or trail they may

together where the direction may be most easily lost

be half a mile apart.

A window that looks out on a world of timber



men, trappers, miners, and Indians. Its average elevais a combination of rough mountain trail and road, constructed at different times by forest rangers, stock-Lake, a distance of some 250 miles. The present trail The Oregon Skyline Trail follows the summit of the Cascade Range in Oregon from Mount Hood to Crater

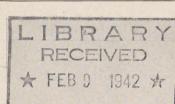
LOCATION

VIONG THE OREGON SKYLINE TRAIL 250188

OREGON SKYLINE

TRAIL MAP

Mount Hood to Crater Lake





From the glacier-covered slopes of Mount Hood

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE NORTH PACIFIC REGION

MF-25 R. 6 1931

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1961



Under Three-Fingered Jack

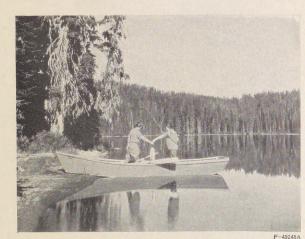
FISHING, HUNTING, AND OTHER SPORTS

The larger lakes, with the exception of Waldo, have excellent fishing, and many of the smaller lakes are teeming with trout.

Eastern brook fry were planted in smaller lakes along the Skyline Trail in 1920. The larger lakes and many of the smaller ones have been kept stocked regularly ever since. Diamond Lake is famous for the number and size of its rainbow trout, and the State hatchery at the outlet keeps it well supplied. Boats are available at Elk. Crescent, Odell, and Dis ond Lakes, but rafts may be necessary for fishing on

other lakes. Nearly all of the lakes are good for bathing. Lakes up to 6,000 feet in elevation, especially smaller ones, are warm enough for a comfortable swim. The larger lakes, except Odell, have pumice beaches, very pleasant for swimming. Odell Lake has treacherous beaches and is rather chilly for the ordinary bather; this lake is frequented mainly for its beauty and its fishing.

Blacktail deer are common within a short distance of the trail, in the ridges and creek bottoms to westward. Mule deer travel the country east of the sum-



Black or brown bear are plentiful, more especially in the huckleberry patches during the later summer months. Grouse and pheasants have not been so plentiful of recent years. Cougar, lynx, and bobcats are there, but not commonly seen. The State game laws apply in the national forests as elsewhere, and

not carry a very heavy load of provisions, as supplies or sleeping accommodations may be obtained along or near the route at Elk, Odell, Crescent, and Diamond

Along the south half of the trail the traveler need

than two days, depending perhaps on accommodation

Highway, where summer travel is frequent, supplies may be sent for and received without waiting more

Boad and the McKenzie Highway. At the McKenzie map). There are no supply points along the north all of the trail; that is, between the Mount Hood Loop

Telephones are available at only a few points (see

COMMUNICATION AND SUPPLIES

Communication with the outside world is not easy.

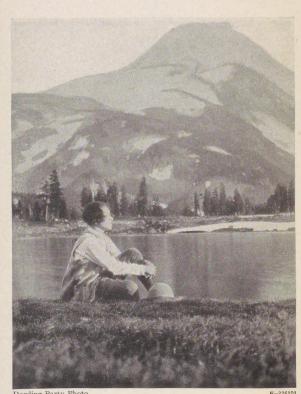
The region has wonderful possibilities for mountain climbing and hiking, but the country is still in the ough, and one must know the business before attempt-

FOREST FIRES AND SANITATION

s very difficult of access by the fire-fighting organiza Make every effort to see a forest officer before taking than in hours or days of study of written instructions

nothing lovely in an old burn.

Remember also your brother travelers who will be coming after you and who must use your camp. Leave



all forest rangers are deputy game wardens.

ing much in this line.

Much of the charm of Oregon's mountains is due to the forests, and fire will destroy this charm. The traveler should remember that he is in a country which tion of the Forest Service, and that at all times particular care must be used with fire in the forest. a trip, for in a few minutes' conversation a more thorough knowledge of fire prevention may be obtained or advice; besides, you will need a camp-fire permit. Never forget that the beauty of much of this region is largely dependent on the forests and that there is

Under Jefferson's Crest

it as clean or cleaner than you found it. Bury all garbage and body excrement at least 200 feet from water supply. State and Federal sanitation laws are plain and based on common sense, and it is the duty of every camper, traveler, and tourist, to follow the well-recognized fire and sanitation rules. The careful camper is most welcome on the national forests, and

he will find few restrictions on his movements. The Oregon Skyline Trail goes through the high country of six national forests, but there are few forest rangers along the trail except for short periods as they go about their regular work; they are counting on YOU to put out YOUR camp fire.

It's your national forest and your playground. Help pro

PLEDGE FOR PREVENTION OF FIRE IN THE FOREST

I will follow these rules to prevent forest fires:

1. MATCHES.—I will be sure my match is out. I will break it in two before throwing it away. 2. TOBACCO.—I will warn smokers to throw pipe

ashes and cigar or cigarette stumps in the dust of the road and always to stamp out any fire. I will warn them not to throw these into brush, leaves, or needles. 3. MAKING CAMP.—I will secure a camp-fire permit before building a fire. I will build only a small camp fire. I will build it in the open, not against a

tree or log or near brush. I will scrape away the trash from around it. 4. LEAVING CAMP.—I will never break camp

5. BRUSH OR CLEARING FIRES.—I will never build brush or clearing fires in windy weather or where there is the slightest danger of their escaping

from control. 6. PUTTING OUT A CAMP FIRE.—I will stir the coals while soaking them with water; turn small sticks and drench both sides; wet the ground around the fire. I will "drown" my campfire. I will be sure the last spark is dead.

Take care of your fire and be sure that it is entirely out before you leave. Set an example for the other fellow.

IF YOU ARE A SPORTSMAN

1. BE A REAL SPORTSMAN.—There is more honor in giving the game a square deal than in getting the limit.

2. MAKE SURE IT'S A BUCK.—If you can't see his horns—she hasn't any.

3. HELP TO ENFORCE THE GAME LAW.— Game and fish are public property; only a game hog will take more than his fair and legal share. Violations of the law should be reported to the nearest deputy warden, forest ranger, or Game Protective

4. RESPECT THE RANCHMAN'S PROPERTY. He regards as an outlaw the man who leaves his gates open, cuts his fences, disturbs his livestock, or shoots near his dwelling. Put yourself in his place

5. BE CAREFUL WITH YOUR CAMP FIRE AND MATCHES.—One tree will make a million matches one match can burn a million trees.

6. LEAVE A CLEAN CAMP AND A CLEAN RECORD.—Unburied garbage, crippled game, and broken laws are poor monuments for a sportsman to

PREVENT FOREST FIRES—IT PAYS

SMOKERS' CODE

(For the Dry Season)

DANGEROUS TO SMOKE

While traveling on forest, brush, or grass land

SMOKE ONLY-

AFTER SMOKING

1. While stopping in a safe place clear of all inflammable material, or

2. Outside of any areas closed to smoking by State law or Federal order, or

3. Inside a vehicle on two-way highways, or 4. Above timber line, and

Put out all lighted material.

KEEP THE FORESTS GREEN

WHAT TO DO WHEN LOST

The forest rangers suggest the following simple and common sense things to remember when lost in the woods or mountains:

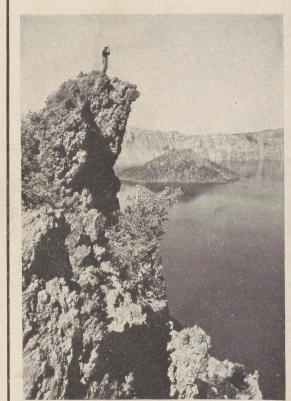
1. Stop. Sit down and try to figure out where you are. Use your head and not your legs. 2. If caught by night, fog, or storm, stop at once and make camp in a sheltered place. Build a fire

in a safe spot. Gather plenty of dry fuel as soon as possible after selecting a stopping place. 3. Don't wander about. Travel only downhill. 4. If you are injured, choose a clear spot on a promontory if possible and build a signal smoke. 5. Don't yell; don't run; don't worry; and above all,

The Skyline Trail is marked with special enameled metal "Oregon Skyline Trail" signs. The Forest Service has spent considerable time and money putting up these and other signs for the benefit of the public; please leave them unmutilated and undisturbed.

OREGON SKYLINE TRAIL MAP

Mount Hood to Crater Lake



To the Sapphire Waters of Crater Lake, Oregon

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOREST SERVICE NORTH PACIFIC REGION

1931

don't quit.

